

# NEW-YORK OR, GENERAL

Containing the freshest ADVICES,



# JOURNAL; THE ADVERTISER.

both FOREIGN and DOMESTICK

PRINTED AND PUBLISHED BY JOHN HOLT, NEAR THE EXCHANGE.

ASSIZE of BREAD, published 16th of Aug. 1770.  
Flour at 18/ 6d. per Ct.  
A White Loaf of the finest Flour, to weigh 1 lb  
11 oz. for 4 Coppers.—Ditto, of Dit. to  
weigh 12 oz. for 2 Coppers.

To be SOLD,  
At PRIVATE SALE.  
ALL the lots in the Township of  
New-Windsor, which were the property of the late  
Brant Schuyler, deceased; likewise one other lot in the city  
of Perth-Amboy, containing one whole acre of ground, being  
ten chains in length and one in breadth, and extending from  
one street to another. Persons applying to Samuel Schuyler,  
may hear of the particulars.  
If the above mentioned lots are not disposed of at private  
sale, by the 1st of November inst. then to be put up at  
public Vendue, at the Coffee-House the 1st of said month.

JOHN MORTON,  
Has just received per the Hopewell, Capt. SMITH,  
from LONDON.  
A Neat and general Assortment of  
Goods suitable for the Season, which will be sold on  
the very lowest Terms, at his Store in Queen-Street near the  
Fly-Market.

To his Excellency the Right Honourable  
JOHN, EARL OF DUNMORE,  
Captain General and Governor in Chief, in and over the  
Province of New-York, and the Territories depending  
thereon in America, Chancellor and Vice Admiral of the  
same, &c.  
The humble ADDRESS of the Minister, Elders, and  
Deacons, of the Reformed Protestant French Church in the  
City of New-York.

May it please your Lordship,  
We his Majesty's most dutiful and loyal Subjects, the  
Minister, Elders, and Deacons, of the Reformed  
Protestant French Church in the City of New-York, beg  
Leave to congratulate your Lordship on your safe Arrival to  
this Colony, where our most gracious Sovereign has been  
pleased to appoint your Lordship as Commander in Chief,  
to represent his Royal Person.

We glory, my Lord, in being British Subjects, under a  
Prince as illustrious from his royal Virtues, as his most ex-  
alted Station, and under a Government, the Laws and Con-  
stitution of which have for a Basis, the Laws of God and  
Nature: And esteem it an additional Demonstration, of his  
Majesty's royal Goodness and paternal Care, that he has  
been pleased to commit the chief Command of this Colony  
to your Lordship.

Our most gracious Sovereign could not engage Fidelity by  
stronger Ties, than the Protection and Support of our in-  
alienable religious Rights and Privileges, wherewith we have,  
and we hope not undeservedly, been favoured, under the  
auspicious Reign of his Majesty, and his own royal Prede-  
cessors, since the first Settlement of this Colony.

Permit us then, may it please your Lordship, as a Church,  
to hope for the Protection and Support of our invaluable  
religious Rights and Privileges, under the happy Auspices  
of your Lordship's chief Command in this Colony. And  
this, my Lord, we do with the most firm Confidence, not  
only from considering your Lordship's elevated Rank as a  
Peer of Great Britain, but from your Lordship's known  
liberal Principles and Education, and Benevolence to the  
sacred Rights of Conscience.

That the King of Kings may long preserve your Lord-  
ship's Life; render your Administration of the Govern-  
ment easy, happy and prosperous to you: That you may  
long continue to enjoy the Smiles and Approbation of  
our Royal Sovereign, the best of Princes; and the sincere,  
Esteem and cordial Love and Affection of a free, loyal,  
and grateful People, shall be the constant and fervent  
Prayers of,

Your Lordship's most obedient humble Servants.  
To which his LORDSHIP was pleased to return the  
following Answer.

GENTLEMEN,  
THE Sentiments you express in your Address, are very  
pleasing to me. You may depend on my Countenance and  
Protection, and on the secure Enjoyment of your religious  
Rights and Privileges.

To his EXCELLENCY the Right Honourable  
JOHN, EARL OF DUNMORE,  
Captain General and Governor in Chief, in and over the  
Province of New-York, and the Territories depending  
thereon in America, Chancellor and Vice Admiral of the  
same.  
The humble ADDRESS of the Minister, Elders, and  
Deacons, of the Reformed Protestant German Church, of the  
City of New-York.

May it please your Excellency,  
We his Majesty's most dutiful and loyal Subjects, the  
Minister, Elders, and Deacons of the Reformed  
German Protestant Church of the City of New-York, beg

Leave, in the Name of our Congregation, most sincerely to  
congratulate your Lordship, on your safe Arrival in this  
Colony, to the Government of which it hath pleased our  
most gracious Sovereign to appoint you.

On this Occasion, we should be greatly wanting to our-  
selves, were we to pass over in Silence, the Happiness we  
enjoy under the benign Influence of his Majesty's Govern-  
ment, and of acknowledging his paternal Regard to us his  
distant Subjects, in appointing a Person of your Lordship's  
high Birth, distinguished Rank and amiable Character, to  
represent his Royal Person, which affords us the highest Sa-  
tisfaction, and gives us the strongest Hopes of the fullest Pro-  
tection of our religious Rights and Privileges, under your  
Lordship's Administration.

Permit us, my Lord, to assure your Lordship, of our in-  
variable Attachment to his Majesty's Royal Person and Go-  
vernment, and of our zealous Endeavours of inculcating such  
principles into the Minds of those committed to our Charge,  
as may make them good Citizens and loyal Subjects.

May the Almighty long preserve your Excellency's Life,  
and bless you with all earthly and spiritual Blessings—May  
your Administration be easy and prosperous—May it obtain  
the Approbation and Applause of our amiable Sovereign, and  
meet with the Esteem and cordial Affections of a grateful  
People.

These are, the ardent Wishes and Prayers,  
My Lord, of your Lordship's  
Most dutiful and humble Servants,  
JOHN, MICH. KERN.

New-York, Ocs. 29, 1770.  
Signed by Order of the Consistory.  
His Excellency's ANSWER.

Gentlemen,  
I Sincerely Thank you for your Address; and I shall always  
be happy in every Opportunity I can have of shewing my Atten-  
tion to your religious and civil Rights.

The Old Church of Jesus Christ baptised on a personal Profession  
of their Faith, Congregated and Meeting in New-York.  
To his Excellency the Right Honourable

JOHN, EARL OF DUNMORE,  
Captain General and Governor in Chief, in and over the  
Province of New-York and the Territories depending  
thereon in America, Chancellor and Vice Admiral of the  
same.

May it please your Excellency  
In the Absence of our much beloved Pastor, the Rev.  
Mr. John Goss, (now in a distant Province) we most  
humbly presume (by a Deputation from the said Church) to  
to approach your Excellency, and most dutifully present to you  
our sincere Congratulations, on your safe and happy Arrival  
in this your Government.

As we trust the Almighty in answer to our Prayers, united  
with those of others our fellow Christians in this Province,  
have brought your Lordship here in Safety, so we beg Leave  
to assure you it shall be a constant Part of our Petitions  
to the Throne of Heaven, that God will bless you, and give  
you Wisdom and Understanding to fill your high and exalted  
Station, to his own Glory, to the honour of our dear Lord  
the King, and to the self-approving of your own Mind.

Done at our Church Meeting in the City of New-York,  
the twenty fifth Day of October, 1770, and by their  
Order signed.  
To which his LORDSHIP was pleased to return the following  
ANSWER.

GENTLEMEN,  
I Thank you for your Address, and kind Prayers for me; I shall  
endeavour not to give you Cause of less benevolent Dispositions  
towards me.

To his Excellency the Right Honourable  
JOHN, EARL OF DUNMORE,  
Captain General and Governor in Chief, in and over the  
Province of New-York, and the Territories depending  
thereon in America; Chancellor and Vice Admiral of the  
same.

The humble ADDRESS of the Minister, Trustees, and  
Wardens of the German Lutheran Church, in Montgomery's  
Ward, in the City of New-York.

May it please your Lordship,  
We his Majesty's most dutiful and loyal Subjects, the  
Minister, Trustees and Wardens of the German Lu-  
theran Church in the City of New-York, inspired with Sen-  
timents of the most affectionate Loyalty to the best of Sovere-  
igns, beg Leave, upon your safe Arrival in this Province,  
and Accession to the chief Government thereof, to present  
our most unfeigned Tribute of Duty and Respect to you his  
Majesty's Representative.

It is with Hearts full of the most sincere Joy, we acknow-  
ledge his Majesty's paternal and tender Regard to the Ha-  
ppiness of his Subjects in this Colony, in the Appointment of  
a Person of your eminent Rank and amiable Character, to  
the chief Administration of Affairs in this Province; and we are  
fully convinced, that the high Post your Lordship is called to,  
will be filled in a Manner suitable to its Dignity; and to the  
general Happiness, Peace, and Prosperity of all his Majesty's  
loyal Subjects within your Excellency's Administration; and  
from the great Benevolence and Candour, and the many other  
Virtues which constitute your Character, we have the pleas-  
ing Prospect of the complete Enjoyment of all our religious

and civil Rights and Privileges; and we heartily hope, that,  
while we continue to manifest the sincerest Loyalty to our  
most gracious Sovereign, and cheerful Obedience to the Go-  
vernment of his Representative, we shall not fail of the  
Continuance of your Excellency's Countenance and Protec-  
tion.

Permit us, my Lord, to recommend to your Excellency's  
Favour and Protection, the Congregation we represent; as  
the same Time offering up our fervent Prayers to Almighty  
God that your Lordship may long continue in your exalted  
Station among us, happy in every Relation, and a public  
Blessing to the Province over which you preside; and after you  
have served his Councils here on Earth, you may be transla-  
ted to the Regions of eternal Joy.

Signed by Order and in the Name of the Trustees and  
Wardens,  
John Siegfried Gerecht,  
Minister of Christ Church.

New-York, Ocs. 25, 1770.  
His LORDSHIP'S ANSWER.

Gentlemen,  
I Return you Thanks for the obliging Manner in which you ex-  
press your good Opinion of me. The Lutheran Church may be as-  
sured of my Countenance and Protection.

To his Excellency the Right Honourable JOHN EARL  
of DUNMORE, Captain General and Governor in  
Chief in and over the Province of New York, and the  
Territories depending thereon in America, Chancellor  
and Vice Admiral of the same.

The humble ADDRESS of the Marine Society of the City of  
New-York, in the Province of New York, in America.

May it please your Excellency,  
THE Marine Society of the City of New York, in the  
Province of New York, in America, beg Leave to  
offer your Lordship their cordial and unfeigned Con-  
gratulations on your Appointment to the Chief Com-  
mand of this Province, and your safe Arrival in its Me-  
tropolis.

Animated with the warmest Sentiments of Loyalty  
and Affection to our August Sovereign, we gratefully  
acknowledge his paternal Care, in placing over us a  
Nobleman equally distinguished by his personal Accom-  
plishments, by the Culture of his Birth, and the Esteem  
and Confidence of the best of Princes.

In Imitation of Greenwich Hospital, that splendid  
Monument of national Benevolence, the Marine Society  
was formed, under the Patronage of our worthy Lieut.  
Governor, to whom we are indebted for a Royal Charter,  
and every necessary Immunity: And since, my Lord, to  
alleviate the Afflictions of the Widows and Orphans of  
the Supporters of our Commerce, by their Profession ex-  
posed to uncommon Dangers and Calamities, is the  
generous Purpose of our Institution; it gives us the  
highest Pleasure, that we can securely rely on your Lord-  
ship's Countenance and Protection in for laudable a Pur-  
suit.

We beg Leave to assure your Lordship, that we shall  
always be extremely happy in shewing you every Mark  
of Duty and Respect, and in contributing the little in  
our Power, to your own Satisfaction, and to the Honour  
and Tranquillity of your Administration.

His LORDSHIP'S ANSWER.  
GENTLEMEN,  
I AM extremely obliged to you for this Address.  
I shall have infinite Pleasure in giving every Assis-  
tance I am able, to so useful and laudable a Society.

Last Thursday arrived here the Brig Litchman, Capt. Tenkin,  
in eight Weeks from London, by whom, and Capt Osborn,  
arrived at Philadelphia, we have the following Advices.

LONDON, August 23.  
A Full Board of Admiralty was yesterday held, at  
the breaking up of which expresses were sent to the  
different dock-yards of Portsmouth, Plymouth, Chatham,  
and Sheerness.

A more equitable distribution of prize money than has  
hitherto been made on board the royal navy will certainly  
take place, in case of a future war, a scheme of which  
has already been presented to the Commissioners of the  
Admiralty, and highly approved of.

Extract of a letter from Lisbon, July 20.  
Trade again flourishes here amongst the English  
merchants: for since the Spaniards have drawn a line of  
circumvallation on the borders of this kingdom, and  
have lately made such reinforcements in their army, the  
Portuguese have thought proper to lay aside their austere  
behaviour to the subjects of Great-Britain; and have per-  
mitted them to enjoy much greater advantages, with re-  
gard to trade, than they have done for some time past.

The Portuguese now carry on a considerable trade  
with the Americans, especially for corn, which the former  
pay for in cash; but their other articles they barter  
for; however the Americans have carried from hence  
vast sums of money at different times, by which means  
they have been enabled to enlarge their commerce, and  
are freed from those embarrassments which the great  
want of cash had often driven them to; and their carry-  
ing on such an extensive trade here will make them less  
dependent on their mother country. They certainly are  
a very industrious people and having good ground to work



upon, produce a prodigious increase, and the corn is no way inferior to any that has ever been brought from any other country.

"They are building several men of war here, and at other ports, and the army (such as it is) is kept to strict discipline, which intimates that they are apprehensive a war is near at hand.

"The many executions which have been of late, are shocking to human nature. Gentlemen dragged from their houses to a dungeon, and without any form of trial, in the dead of the night, have their heads severed from their bodies, from false informations. The crime they were charged with is said to be groundless, because they have never attempted to prove it. I hope I shall be able soon to settle my affairs, that I may return to my native country, a land of Liberty; for I am heartily weary of living in an arbitrary country where such scenes of cruelty are daily presented."

*Monday arrived the Earl of Halifax Packet Boat, Capt. Boulderson, in 7 Weeks and 4 Days from Falmouth; and the Ship Robert, Capt. Russell, from Dublin, by whom we have the following Advice, viz.*

#### L O N D O N.

Sept. 4. Lord N—h, through the mediation of Lord H—d, is indefatigable in forming a coalition of parties against the ensuing session. Though Lord C—m and his friends still keep aloof, the Marquis of R—m and his party have listened to the proposals, and Mr. B— has in consequence of these overtures, been in conference with Lord H—d several times within this fortnight past, particularly on Tuesday last, for above four hours. What the plan of accommodation is, has not yet transpired.

We hear that the ministry, in the above proposals to Lord C—m, offered him his choice of any department, which he peremptorily refused without having a *carte blanche*.

They write from Paris, that it is thought there, the King will be obliged, at last, to use military force to suppress the discontents caused by the affair of the Duke d'Aiguillon.

Private letters from the Bay of Honduras say, that a sharp dispute had happened between the Bay-men and the Spaniards, in which several of the former were killed.

It is reported, that when Commodore Proby was very lately at Cadix, a native of Ireland, a Protestant, who having been fraudulently enlisted, was then a soldier in the Spanish service, at the risk of his life, ventured out of the city, and leaping into the Commodore's boat, wrapped himself in the colours, claiming their protection as a subject of Great-Britain; that in violation of the sacredness of our flag, the Spanish soldiers forced him from the boat; and to give proof how they are taught to respect an Englishman, they took the colours with him, which with an unparalleled insolence they tore in pieces, and insultingly trampled them under their feet. It is said the Commodore has preferred a complaint to the Ministry, who (report says, we hope untruly) have hitherto treated it with disregard.

*Extract of a Letter from Count Romanzow to the Empress of Russia, delivered by Brigadier Oseroff.*

"In the pursuit of the enemy, after the battle at the River Larga, I was apprised that they had been joined by another very numerous body commanded by the Grand Vizir in person, who had passed the Danube. About eight o'clock in the evening of the 1st of August they fixed their camp at a mile's distance from us. At first all the Tartars posted themselves over against our left wing, but soon after they extended themselves to our rear. Though I had but just before detached a considerable body of our troops, to escort a convoy of provisions coming from Falici, and who were then engaged with the enemy, who had fallen upon the rear of the convoy, I nevertheless determined to prevent their design, by attacking their camp, considering more the valour of your Majesty's troops, than the inequality of numbers. At five o'clock the next morning I was astonished to find that they had fortified their camp during the night with no less than three intrenchments, stronger than those from whence the Chan had been forced out. Never have your Majesty's troops fought a battle which was more obstinately disputed than this. They forced their way to the camp through a numerous body of the enemy, among whom were the bravest of the Janissaries, who received and surrounded us at about a quarter of a mile from their intrenchments. The fire from their batteries and small arms continued five hours without intermission; however, at nine, by the help of our artillery, but more especially by the united force of our bayonets, we broke through the first intrenchment. I did not perceive that the enemy shewed any want of bravery in their defence, till they saw their infantry briskly repulsed by our brave troops in every rally. Imploring on this occasion the assistance of the Almighty, I again charged with all our forces, and at length made way to their last intrenchment, which they were unable to defend any longer. The Grand Vizir then, with all his troops, among whom was the Polish rebel Pototski, fled with the utmost precipitation towards

the Danube, about twenty miles from the field of battle. Their whole camp, with all their tents, equipages-innumerable, and artillery, consisting of 143 pieces of brass cannon, together with all their ammunition, and above 7000 carriages loaded with provisions fell into our hands. To conclude, I intreat your Majesty to permit me to compare the conduct of your troops in this action to the behaviour of the ancient Romans; for, like them, your Majesty's troops do not enquire how strong the enemy is, but only where they may be found.

"Brigadier Oseroff, whom I have dispatched with the news of this important event, is the person who in my fight, at the head of his regiment of grenadiers, repulsed the last and most furious effort of the Janissaries, and pursued them with equal intrepidity and speed, which first opened our way to victory; therefore I thought myself bound by duty and justice to prefer him to the honour of waiting upon your Majesty with the earliest intelligence of it."

Letters from Leghorn, dated August 18, say, "We have just now received certain advice from the Archipelago, that the Russian fleet under Admiral Elphinstone had at last come up with the Turks, near the island of Scio, the 16th of July, N. S. and had entirely destroyed them."

*NEW-BERN, North-Carolina, Oct. 8.*  
On Wednesday last, a special messenger arrived in town from Granville county to his Excellency the Governor, with the melancholy account of a violent insurrection, or rather rebellion, having broke out in Orange county, among a set of men who call themselves Regulators, and who have for some years past given infinite disturbance to the civil government of this province, but now have sapped its whole foundation, brought its courts of justice to their own control, leaped the strong barrier of private property, and audaciously violated the laws of God and man.

These people have for a long time opposed paying all manner of taxes, have entertained the vilest opinion of the gentlemen of the law, and often threatened them with their vengeance. Accordingly, as the hon. Judge Henderson, and several gentlemen of the law, were returning from Salisbury circuit to Hillsborough, in order to hold the court there, they were waylaid by a number of them with their rifles; but happily having notice of their hostile design, by taking a contrary route, eluded their bloody plot. They still gave out their threat of meeting them at Hillsborough, and wreaking their vengeance on them there.

These menaces were treated with contempt, or rather the violent ravings of a furious and discontented mob, than any settled and fixed resolution of men of property to commit so daring an insult to the laws of the country; and accordingly the court was opened and proceeded to business. But on Monday, the second day of the court, the tragical scene began: a very large number of these people, headed by men of considerable property, appeared in Hillsborough, armed with clubs, whips, loaded at the ends with lead or iron, (a stroke from which would level the strongest man) and many other offensive weapons, and at once beset the court-house. The first object of their revenge was Mr. John Williams, a gentleman of the law, who they assailed as he was entering the court-house; him they cruelly abused with many and violent blows with their loaded whips on the head and different parts of the body; until he by great good fortune made his escape and took shelter in a neighbouring store. They then entered the court-house and immediately fixed their attention on Col. Fanning, as the next object of their merciless cruelty; he expected his fate, and had retired to the judge's seat, as the highest part of the court-house, from which he might make the greatest defence against these blood-thirsty and cruel savages; but, poor gentleman, vain were all his efforts, for after behaving with the most heroic courage, he fell a sacrifice to numbers, and suffered a cruelly the most painful language can but faintly paint: They seized him by the heels, dragged him down the steps, his head striking violently on every step, carried him to the door, and forcing him out, dragged him on the ground over stones and bricks, struck him with their whips and clubs, kicked him, spit and spurned at him, and treated him with every possible mark of contempt and cruelty; till at length, by a violent effort of strength and activity he refused himself from their merciless claws, and took shelter in a house; the vultures pursued him there, and gave him a stroke that will probably destroy one of his eyes. In this piteous and grievously maimed condition they left him for a while, retreated to the court house, knocked down and very cruelly treated the deputy clerk of the crown, ascended the bench, shook their whips over Judge Henderson, told him his turn was next, ordered him to pursue business, but in the manner they should prescribe, which was, that no lawyers should enter the court house, no juries but what they should pack, and order new trials in cases where some of them had been cast for their mal-practices. They then seized Mr. Hooper, a gentleman of the law, dragged and paraded him through the streets, and treated him with every mark of contempt and insult. This closed the first day. But the second day presented a scene, if possible, more tragic: Immediately on their discovering that the judge had made his escape from their fury, and refused to submit to the dictates of lawless and desperate men, they marched in a body to Col. Fanning's house, and on a signal given by their ringleaders, entered the same, destroyed every piece of furniture in it, ript open his beds, broke and threw in the streets every piece of china and glass ware in the house, scattered all his papers and books in the winds, seized all his plate, cash, and proclamation money; entered his cellar, and after satiating and gorging their more than savage stomachs with his liquors, drove and threw in the streets the remainder; being now drunk with rage, liquor, and lawless fury, they took his wearing clothes, stuck them on a pole, paraded them in triumph through the streets, and to close the scene, pulled down and laid his house in ruins. Hunter and Butler, two of their chiefs, stripping in buff and beginning the heroic deed. They then went to a large handsome church bell that Col. Fanning, at the expense of 60 or 700l. had made a present of to the church of Hillsborough, and split it to pieces, & were at the point of pulling down the church, but the ringleaders, thinking it would betray their religious principles restrained them. Their revenge being not yet satiated on this unhappy gentleman, they again pursued him, again cruelly beat him, and at length with dogs hunted him out of town,

and with a cruelty more savage than blood-hounds, forced him as he fled. What heart but feels for the distresses of this unfortunate gentleman! what hand that would not be uplifted in defence of such injured innocence!

When they had fully glutted their revenge on the lawyers, and particularly Col. Fanning, to shew their opinion of courts of justice, they took from his chains a negro that had been executed some time, and placed him at the lawyer's bar, and filled the judge's seat with human excrement in derision and contempt of the characters that fill these respectable places. Would a Hottentot have been guilty of such a piece of brutality! or is there the most savage nation on earth whose manners are less cultivated!

#### B O S T O N, November 1.

In our last we mentioned that at the Superior Court held here, on Wednesday began the Trial of Capt. Thomas Preston, of the 29th Regiment, who was indicted by the Grand Jury in several Indictments for the Murder of Mr. Gray, Maverick, and others on the 5th of March last: The Examination of Evidence and the Pleas were continued from Wednesday, each Day, (Sunday excepted) until Monday; when the Honourable Judges (summed up the Evidence, and gave the Charge to the Jury. The Jury went out about five o'clock, and it is said agreed by eight o'clock — the Court was adjourned till the next Morning at 8 o'clock, at which Time they brought in their Verdict, "NOT GUILTY;" and Capt. Preston was dismissed.

On Thursday last the Honourable House of Representatives chose Dr. BENJAMIN FRANKLIN, Agent for the House. And Yesterday they made Choice of Dr. LEE of London, as Agent in Case of the Death or Absence of Dr. FRANKLIN.

*Extract of a Letter from London, dated Sept. 6. 1770.*  
"Mr. Hutchinson is Governor. — The Province I am sure ought to be very thankful for the having one born among themselves for their Governor — one who so well knows their Condition, and who has all his Life-time shewn himself a Friend to it. This Government could have done nothing that ought to be more acceptable to the Colony, or that will put them more evidently in the wrong, if they do not agree with him. After that it will be manifest that their Quarrel is not against any particular Person but against the having any Governor at all."

*Extract of another Letter from London, of the same date.*  
"We begin now I think to be a little more settled, and if no new Accident happens, I don't doubt, but that the Ministry will set out next Session with a much greater Majority, and that will soon bring us into better Order."

#### P H I L A D E L P H I A, November 1.

Saturday last JOHN FOXCROFT, Esq. Deputy Post Master General, with his Lady, and JOSEPH READ, Esq. with his Lady, arrived here from London, with Captain Osborne.

Nov. 5. Saturday last Captain William Grinnell, in the Sloop Tom, arrived here from Newport, Rhode-Island, which Port he left on the 18th Ult. The next Day, in Lat. 38, 30, Long. 72, 30, he met with a violent Gale or Wind, from the E. N. E. to N. which split his Main-sail and Foresail, and obliged him to lay a Hull till 8 o'clock the next Evening, when the Gale abated. On the 21st he saw a Vessel at 3 or 4 Leagues Distance, which judging to be a Wreck, he tacked about, and went to her, and found her to be the Brigantine Bumper, Joseph Stringham, Master, from Teneriffe, (five Weeks out) bound to New York, who overset the Day before, and lost both his Masts, Bow-sprit, all his Sails, and Rigging, shifted his Ballast, damaged the Cargo, and, when the righted, had four feet Water in her Hold, which was continually increasing in Spite of the utmost Efforts of the People. The Captain and three of the Hands were washed overboard, but happily got in again. In this truly deplorable Situation, unable to make any Sail, and being short of Provisions, Captain Grinnell sent his Boat on board, in order to relieve the People, some of whom, on going aboard Captain Grinnell, refused to return to the Wreck, there being no Hopes of getting her to Port, and not the least Prospect of saving their Lives if Capt. Grinnell should be obliged to leave them. Captain Stringham was unwilling to leave the Wreck, and prevailed on Capt. Grinnell to take her in Tow, in Hopes the Wind would favour them. This he attempted to do; but the Weather being squally, a large Sea running, and Night approaching, rendered his Endeavours fruitless at that Time; and before the next Morning another Gale came on, which obliged him to make the best Shift he could for the Preservation of his own Vessel. As soon, however, as the Gale abated, so as to permit him to make Sail, he shaped his Course for the Wreck, making the proper Allowance for her Drifting, and happily found her on the 22d, after a Separation of 36 Hours. He then took her in Tow, and with much Difficulty and Danger to himself, has brought her and People safe into this Port. — The Exertions of Captain Grinnell, on this Occasion, to save the Lives of his Fellow-Creatures, who must inevitably have been lost, as well as the Vessel and Cargo, deserves the highest Applause, and will ever distinguish him as a Gentleman of Humanity, Fortitude and Perseverance in a Day of Trial.

#### N E W - Y O R K, November 8.

On Wednesday last the 31st Ult. His Excellency the Governor issued a Proclamation, proroguing the General Assembly of this Province to the 11th Day of December next — then to meet, to proceed upon Business.

Capt. Goodwin, from Jamaica, the 24th ult. spoke with the Schooner Sally, from Dominica for Philadelphia; and last Sunday Week he fell in with a Brig Capt. Thompson, of and for this Port, who had lost all her Masts, Boltsprit and Boat, in a Gale of Wind on Friday the 19th ult. There was a Sloop from Rhode-Island bound for Philadelphia, in Company with the Brig, who had taken out all the People but the Captain and two Hands, and intended to

stay by her, and endeavor to save her.

Capt. Ercleston sailed a Ship, Snow and Brig Dry Goods; and we have Arrival of 20 Sail from Liverpool and Hull, &c.

Thursday last arrived from London, who the Merchants in this City following Vessels: —

Long, 6, spoke a Fleet to London: same Da Rhode-Island, and a lina, both bound to Long, 15, 24, spoke a bound to London. 32, spoke a Snow from Arrivals from New

verpool, and Capt.

On Monday Evening

Turel, from Coraco,

serving the Lives of a

and has brought in with

and a Negro Man, late

New-Province, Mr.

see, loaded with Lumb

17th of October sail'd fr

Providence, and next

Gale of Wind, which

Noon, and then abated

was judging before it, f

away and the Vessel over

Men and 3 Black, reme

day the 21st, when the

the 2 Authors and a Pa

they righted the Vessel

the only Part remaining

longer, till Thursday the

a Keg of Butter, nor any

a full when it rain'd.

in about Lat. 37, 35, L

ing almost faintly, and

never forsook them, and

ful, the several Vessels

needs have seen them, an

last, Thursday the 25th,

seen at about 5 Miles D

them, took them all on b

and treated them with th

they all recover'd, except

of Coraco, who the Ne

vately got to a Water C

freely, he grew seeming

Nothing could be got ou

Water.

Capt. James Smith,

arrived here the 9th

Capt. Falconer, from

and Lon. 65, who inform

hard Gale of Wind, whic

overboard, but received

well on board — On th

Ward, from Liverpool,

Capt. Johnston, who ar

the 15th ult. (in Lat. 3

Brown, of the Ship El

well — also upon the 20

with Capt. Samuel Rye

for Barbados, who had a

Number 36

[Capt. Russell, bring

tember, which contain

being late last night b

ether time nor room to

the Russians were every

their fleet had passed th

Islands, was expected

sing for its defence, wa

peding an insurrection

ple, the Cham of Tart

in, offered to lay down

during the War, but

homage to the Emper

Prussia will join the

will make reprisals on

nish count are not com

promised. A general c

unless the king revokes

Duke de Aiguillon, an

Venetians intend to r

That Lord Chatham ap

plied to, to take part

unless upon their own

disclaim'd the measure

150 officers from Ire

has been thought prop

done accordingly — Th

Britain, some of her la

and is thought to have

ships of the line to be

More remonstrances pre

Means in great forward

grievances, in which

interested themselves, &

CUSTOM HOUSE N

Sloop Charlotte, Lyle,

General Gage, Turel; a

Sloop Devo, Brown; and

Sloop Alias, Goodwin,

under. Brig Leviathan, Y

enue. Schooner Lark, J

Smith, London. Ship Rob

#### JAMES

Facing the CO

Has received from Lo

The largest and

SILK STOCKIN

that ever was imported



vage than blood-hounds, stoned  
but feels for the distressed of  
what hand that would not be  
injured innocence!  
treated their revenge on the lawyers,  
ing, to show their opinion of  
from his chains a negro that had  
placed him at the lawyer's bar,  
with human excrement in detestable  
characters that all these respectable  
have been guilty of such a piece of  
most savage nation on earth whole

N. November 1.  
that at the Superior Court held  
an the Trial of Capt. Thomas  
ment who was indicted by the  
ments for the Murder of Mr.  
on the 5th of March last; in  
ones and the Pleas were con-  
ch Day, (Sunday excepted) un-  
surable Judges summed up the  
charge to the Jury. The Jury  
and it is said agreed by eight  
journing till the next Morning  
they brought in their Verdict,  
Capt. Preston was dismissed,  
honourable House of Representa-  
FRANKLIN, Agent for the  
made Choice of Dr. LEE of  
of the Death or Absence of

London, dated Sept. 6. 1770.  
Governor.—The Province I am  
ful for the having one born  
Governor—one who so well  
who has all his Life-time  
This Government could have  
more acceptable to the Colony,  
vidently in the wrong. If they  
that it will be manifest that  
any particular Person but  
rior at all."

in London, of the same date.  
to be a little more settled,  
peas. I don't doubt, but that  
Session with a much greater  
bring us into better Order."  
I A, November 1.  
ROFT, Esq; Deputy Post Master  
JOSEPH READ, Esq; with his  
don, with Captain Osborne.  
Captain William Grinnell,  
ved here from Newport,  
rt he left on the 18th Ult.  
38, 30, Long. 72, 30.  
le or Wind, from the E.  
his Mainfall and Foresail,  
Hull till 8 o'Clock the  
Gale abated. On the 21st  
Leagues Distance, which  
e, he tacked about, and  
her to be the Brigantine  
am, Master, from Tene-  
bound to New York, who  
and lost both his Masts,  
and Rigging, shifted his  
arge, and, when the right-  
ing in her Hold, which was  
Spire of the utmost Eff-  
e Captain and three of  
verboard, but happily got  
deplorable Situation, una-  
being short of Provisions,  
Boat on board, in order  
me of whom, on going  
refused to return to the  
Hopes of getting her to  
Prospect of saving their  
ould be obliged to leave  
am was unwilling to leave  
on Capt. Grinnell to  
the Wind would favour  
d to do; but the Wea-  
Sea running, and Night  
s Endeavours fruitless at  
the next Morning another  
dged him to make the  
Preservation of his own  
er, as the Gale abated,  
ake Sail, he shaped his  
aking the proper Allow-  
and happily found her on  
n of 36 Hours. He then  
th much Difficulty and  
rought her and People  
he Exertions of Captain  
e, to save the Lives of  
o must inevitably have  
essel and Cargo, deserves  
will ever distinguish him  
ity, Fortitude and Perfe-

day by her, and endeavour to tow her into this or some  
other Port.  
Capt. Eccleston failed from Liverpool in Company with  
a Ship. Snow and Brig for this Port, mostly loaded with  
Dry Goods; and we have Reason to expect in a few Days the  
Arrival of 20 Sail more, from the Ports of London, Bristol,  
Liverpool and Hull, with different Sorts of European Goods  
as follows.  
Thursday last arrived here Capt. Jenkins, in a Brig  
from London, who has brought over Goods for several  
Merchants in this City. On his Passage he spoke the  
following Vessels:—September 11th, in Lat. 49, 57  
Long. 6, spoke a French Ship from Newfoundland, bound  
to London; same Day spoke Capt. Scadner, belonging to  
Rhode Island, and a Ship from Charlestown, South-Caro-  
lina, both bound to London; On the 18th, in Lat. 48, 50;  
Long. 15, 24, spoke Capt. Smith, in a Snow from Quebec,  
bound to London. October 4th, in Lat. 45, 13; Long  
32, spoke a Snow from Antigua, bound to Pool, all well.  
Arrivals from New-York: Capt. Nicholson, at Li-  
verpool, and Capt. Kemble, off Hastings.  
On Monday Evening arrived the Sloop General Gage, Capt.  
Turel, from Coracoa, who providentially was the Means of pre-  
serving the Lives of 4 Men whom he took from a Wreck at Sea,  
and has brought in with him, viz. Capt. John Tucker, his Mate  
and 2 Negro Men, late belonging to the Schooner Mary Ann, of  
New-Providence, Mr. Thomas Dunscomb Owner. This Scho-  
ner, loaded with Lumber, Pork, Butter and Provisions, on the  
17th of October sail'd from Norfolk in Virginia, bound to New-  
Providence, and next Day, Thursday the 18th met with a severe  
Gale of Wind, which continued till Saturday the 20th about  
Noon, and then abated; the Day before which, as the Schooner  
was scudding before it, she branched to, the Foremast was carried  
away and the Vessel over-set. The People 3 in Number, 2 White  
Men and 1 Black, remain'd on her Side from Friday till Sun-  
day the 21st, when the Weather being moderate, by the Means of  
the 2 Anchors and a Purchase fast to the Stump of the Foremast,  
they righted the Vessel—and making fast 2 Spurs to the Bowprit,  
the only Part remaining above Water, they continued there 3 Days  
longer, till Thursday the 26th having nothing to eat but Part of  
a Keg of Butter, nor any Thing to drink but what they suck'd from  
a fall when it rain'd. When this Misfortune happen'd they were  
in about Lat. 37, 38, Lon. 74, 11, and notwithstanding their be-  
ing almost famish'd, and so long in such a dismal Situation, Hope  
never forsook them, and they were tolerably comforted and cheer-  
ful, tho' several Vessels pass'd them, some so near that they must  
needs have seen them, and yet inhumanly left them to perish. At  
last, Thursday the 26th, the Signal they made with their Sail was  
seen at about 5 Miles Distance by Capt. Turel, who bore down to  
them, took them all on board, extremely weak and almost spent,  
and treated them with the greatest Care and Kindness, whereby  
they all recover'd, except a Negro belonging to Mrs. Day-chick,  
of Coracoa, who the Night after they were taken on board, pri-  
vately got to a Water Cask, where drinking, it is supposed, too  
freely, he grew seemingly distressed, and died the 3d Day after.  
Nothing could be got out of the Schooner which lay wholly under  
Water.  
Capt. James Smith, of the Snow Hopewell, from London, who  
arrived here the 9th Instant, with the Ship Britannia,  
Capt. Falconer, from Philadelphia, on the 22d ult. in Lat. 30,  
and Lon. 65, who informed that on the Day before, he met with a  
hard Gale of Wind, which obliged him to throw some of his Cargo  
overboard, but received no Damage in the Ship. Passengers all  
well on board. On the 21st ult. spoke the Liverpool, Captain  
Baird, from Liverpool, to Philadelphia, all well on board.  
Capt. Jackson, who arrived here the 5th Inst. from Cork, spoke  
the 15th ult. (in Lat. 40, N. Lon. 45, W.) with Capt. David  
Brown, of the Ship Elizabeth, from Cork, for Philadelphia, all  
well; also upon the 26th ult. (in Lat; 39 N. and Lon. 65 W.)  
with Capt. Samuel Rogers, of the Brigantine Hope, from this Port  
for Barbados, who had a few Days before lost all his Horses, in  
Number 36.  
[Capt. Russell, brings Dublin papers to the 17th of Sep-  
tember, which contain London Advices to the 11th, but it  
being late last night before we got the papers, we had nei-  
ther time nor room to extract—except just to mention that  
the Russians were every where victorious against the Turks—  
their fleet had passed the Dardanelles, taken some principal  
Islands, was expected at Constantinople which was prepar-  
ing for its defence, was in great tumult and confusion, ex-  
pecting an insurrection, the grand Signior gone to Adriano-  
ple, the Cham of Tartary with 80,000 men being hem'd  
in, offered to lay down his arms, and not resume them  
during the War, but was refused unless he would pay  
homage to the Empress of Russia,—reported that the King of  
Prussia will join the Turks,—that he has signified, that he  
will make reprisals on Hanover, if his demands on the Bri-  
tish court are not complied with, which were immediately  
promised. A general commotion apprehended in France,  
unless the king revokes his arbitrary decrees in favour of the  
Duke de Aiguillon, and gives him up to justice. That the  
Venetians intend to recover the Morea from the Turks,  
That Lord Chatham and Camden have repeatedly been ap-  
plied to, to take part in administration, but have refused  
unless upon their own terms. That General Hervey having  
disclaim'd the measure of Col. Luttrell's appointment, and  
150 officers from Ireland desired their dismissal upon it, it  
has been thought proper that he should resign, which he has  
done accordingly.—That Russia has offer'd to sell to Great  
Britain, some of her late conquer'd islands in the Levant,  
and is thought to have designs upon Corsica and Venice: 13  
ships of the line to be station'd in America for 3 years.—  
More remonstrances preparing in York and other counties.—  
Means in great forwardness entirely to redress American  
grievances, in which some great personages have warmly  
interested themselves, &c.]

CUSTOM-HOUSE NEW-YORK, INWARD ENTRIES.  
Sloop Charlotte, Lyle, from Philadelphia; John, Scovell;  
General Gage, Turel; and Schooner Harmony, Norris, Coracoa.  
Sloop Dove, Brown; and Schooner Polly, Engler, St. Augustine.  
Sloop Abiah, Goodwin, Jamaica; Sloop City, Thomas, Gre-  
nadae. Brig Leviathan, Jenkins, London; Liberty, Prince, Cay-  
enne. Schooner Lark, Ingraham, St. Nicholas. Snow Hopewell,  
Smith, London. Ship Robert, Russell, Dublin.

JAMES RIVINGTON,  
Facing the COFFEE-HOUSE Bridge.  
Has received from London, in the Hopewell, Captain  
SMITH,  
The largest and most beautiful assortment of  
SILK STOCKINGS and SILK GLOVES,  
that ever was imported to this City, and will sell them very  
Cheap.

JUST imported, by the Leviathan, Charles Jenkins, Master,  
From LONDON, and to be sold, at  
ABEEL and BYVANCK'S,  
Near the Albany Pier;  
6d. 8d. 10d. 12d. 20d. and 24d.  
NAILS,  
By the Case or less Quantity  
Deck and Sheathing, ditto.  
London, T. Crowley's, No 3 Steel,  
Blister'd, ditto,  
Sheet Lead,  
Frying pans,  
London pewter &c.  
They have also to dispose of as usual,  
A pretty general Assortment of Ironmongery and Cutlery,  
and expect a large Assortment by the first Bristol Vessels.  
They sell the best Powder, Shot, Bar Lead, Iron Pots,  
Waggon Boxes, large Tea Kettles, &c. Alum. Brimstone,  
Copperas, Chalk, both white and red; fine Brass Wire, yel-  
low Oil Flints, Velvet Corks, refined and Bloomberg Bat  
Iron, German Steel, &c. fresh Cod Fish by the Barrel. 53 6

HALLETT and HAZARD,  
Have just imported in the Hopewell, Capt. Smith;  
A Large assortment of tandem;  
A quality and flower'd Silicas, coucons, chintzes, cal-  
licoes, cambricks, lawns, taffeties, Persians, romalls, handa-  
noes, broad-cloth, striped blakets, worsted mitts, stockings,  
&c. &c. &c.—which they will sell on the most reasonable  
terms, for cash or the usual credit, at their store in Hanover-  
Square. 53 6

APPLICATION having been  
made to me by a Number of the Proprietors of the  
Eastern Division of New-Jersey, to call a Council on an ex-  
traordinary Occasion: In Compliance herewith I do ap-  
point Tuesday the 27th of this Instant November, as a Day  
of Meeting of the General Proprietors of the Eastern Divi-  
sion of New-Jersey, at this Place; of which all Persons con-  
cerned are desired to take Notice. 53 6  
Perth-Amboy, JAMES PARKER, President.  
Nov. 6. 1770.

WILLIAM NEILSON,  
Is now opening at his Store in Dock-Street, near the Coenties-  
Market, a large Assortment of Goods suitable for the Season,  
just imported in the Hopewell, Capt. Smith, from London;  
amongst which are the following Articles, which he will sell  
on the lowest Terms, for Cash, Country Produce, or at a short  
Credit.  
A Large assortment of  
calicoes of the newest  
patterns,  
English and India chintz,  
Yard wide Patna ditto, at a  
low price.  
Dutch English, Scotch, and  
Irish oznaburghs from 1 rd.  
per yd. upwards,  
A large assortment of 3, and  
yd. wd. Irish linens from  
19d. upwards,  
8-8 white and brown sheet-  
ings from 20d. upwards,  
White and brown Russia do.  
Ravens duck-dowls—garlis,  
Cambricks and lawns,  
English and India taffeties,  
Persians—peelongs,  
Callimancoes,  
Irish and Scotch worsted,  
camblets, 53 6

WANTED,  
A MAN properly qualified to  
cook and provide Victuals for the College. 53 6  
GILBERT FORBES,  
At the sign of the broad-ax, near the Oswego-market; has  
just imported in the Snow Hopewell, Capt. Smith, from  
London, the following goods, which he will sell whole-  
sale or retail, on the most reasonable terms, for cash or  
best credit:  
BEST cast smoothing irons;  
Ivory, flag, buck, pistol cap, red wood, and split  
bone table knives and forks, oyster knives, 8-8 buck cutteau  
ditto, Barlow's pen ditto, childrens, and burnt bone ditto;  
shoe-makers and butchers ditto; West and common razors  
and cases; best French and common scissars, taylor's glo-  
vers and sheep shears; brass candlesticks, and branches,  
brass chimney hooks; clock pins, brass ink pots with pen-  
knives, fish skins; ivory and horn combs; hand, pannel,  
cross cut and mill saws; files and rasps, carpenters planes,  
and plane irons, chisels and gouges, drawing knives, iron  
pots and kettles, chimney backs and jam plates, cast stoves  
and grates for coals. 53 6

General Post-Office, New-York, Nov. 7. 1770.  
THE Mail for London, by the Earl of Halifax Packet,  
Capt. Bolderfon, will be closed at the Post-Office, on  
Monday next the 11th Instant, and the Packet sail (Weather  
permitting) the next Day.  
ALEXANDER COLDEN, Agent.  
TO BE SOLD,  
At public vendue, at the Coffee-House in this city, on Thursday  
the 29th day of November instant, between the hours of 12  
and 1, or at any time before at private sale;  
Two small dwelling houses and lots  
of ground (lately belonging to Stanley Holmes, deceased) situate  
in Montgomery-ward, in this city, adjoining to each other,  
and fronting William-street, commonly known by the name of the  
Court and Horse-street, nearly opposite to new Dutch north church.  
The said lots are each 23 feet in front,—one of them is also 29  
feet in the rear, and in length on one side, 59 feet, and on the  
other 57 feet and four inches, or thereabouts. The other of the  
said lots is 39 feet on the rear, and 64 feet and 6 inches in length  
on one side, and 67 feet on the other side, or thereabouts.—An  
indisputable title will be given by the subscriber; who at any  
time before the sale may be spoke with, by any person inclining to  
purchase.—Dated at New-York, the 6th of November, 1770.  
53 6 WILLET TATLOR.

NEW-YORK, November 7, 1770.  
At the Golden Key in Hanover-Square;  
A Large assortment of articles as  
customary, amongst which are, harpsichord wires, best  
violin, guitar and bass viol strings; backgammon tables;  
pinchbeck and other buckles; oyster knives, ivory, ebony,  
buck and other knives and forks, carvers and defect do.  
combs plated knife cases; furbons and furbons instru-  
ment cases, neat table and hand japan'd candlesticks, chimes  
and tongues, a complete assortment of materials for watch-  
makers, best London croop and hand sold leather. &c. 53 6

A neat ASSORTMENT OF  
European and East-India GOODS,  
JUST IMPORTED,  
And to be Sold, by  
PATRICK M'DAVIT,  
At his STORE,  
Near the Fly Market. 53 6  
TO BE LET,  
A Large convenient front STORE and CELLAR, in a  
good Stand of any in the City—Inquire of the Printer. 53 6  
THIS is to notify the Public, That  
there is one Dr. Engelhart Kemmena, living in the  
City of New-York, who can, and has made great Cures of the  
CANCER, by only applying drawing Plasters for the Space of  
24 Days; of which Knowledge I have had Experience: There-  
fore, in order to do him Justice, and perhaps, serve many others  
with Cancers, I take this Method of advertising it; and recom-  
mend any Person to him that stands in Need of Cure.  
CHARLES CHADWICK.  
New-London, Aug. 8. 1770. 53 6

JONAS PHILLIPS,  
AUCTIONEER and BROKER,  
BUYS and sells all sorts of goods  
on Commissions, for persons at home or abroad;  
charters and freights vessels, procures money at interest, and  
transacts all the general business of a broker and auctioneer,  
with the greatest dispatch, integrity and secrecy.  
To be sold exceedingly cheap at said Phillips vendue-house,  
the corner of Pearl Street, opposite David Clarkson, Esq;  
near the White-Hall. A parcel of silks, luteifirings, robes,  
modos, peclongs, Manchester velvet, velvet shapars for  
waistcoats, worsted stockings, blue and red calimancoes,  
oznaburghs, alliprens, twist and buttons, silk flowered gam-  
sets of table linen, choice hocha tea by the chest or small  
quantity, genevsa, claret, Madeira and Teneriffe wines,  
brown rolls or crocus for family use, at 3d. per ell, a little  
damaged, with sundry other goods.  
Any person inclining to employ said Phillips as a broker,  
or auctioneer, may have security for the next proceeds for  
any quantity of goods put into his hands if required.  
On Friday the 9th Instant, at 10 o'Clock, will certainly  
be struck off to the highest bidder at the above Phillips  
house, a few pieces of silks, consisting of robes, modos,  
peclong fattings, luteifirings; worsted hose, and sundry other  
goods, and the remainder unsold, will be sold at the merchants  
coffee house, the Monday and Tuesday following. 53 6  
New-York, November 6. 1770.

To be Let and entered on immediately,  
A Commodious dwelling house and farm, now in the occupa-  
tion of Thomas Clarke, sit for a gentleman's family situ-  
ated on Hudson's-river, near Greenwich two and a half miles  
from the city of New-York, consisting of about sixty acres of  
land, divided into meadows, fields and orchards, that contain three  
hundred bearing apple trees, of the best winter fruit, besides a  
variety of fine summer fruit of all kinds; also a lot of salt mead-  
ow, yielding yearly thirty load of hay; a large barn, color  
house and other convenient out houses. For particulars inquire on  
the premises. 53 6  
Given after County, October 29, 1770.  
EIGHT DOLLARS Reward.  
RUN away on the 28th Inst. from  
me the Subscriber, living in Gloucester County, West-  
Jersey, an English servant Lad, named WILLIAM COOK,  
about 20 Years of Age. Short and thick set, Limp; a little in  
his Walk, black curled hair; had on a Beaver Hat, two  
Thirds worn, took with him, a blue Coat with 2 small C-pe,  
almost new; two Broadcloth Vests, half worn, of a brown  
Colour, two Shirts, one fine ditto, good Buckskin Breeches,  
one pair striped Trowsers, two pair good Worsted Stockings,  
one pair Yarn ditto, all Grey colour'd, one pair Calf-Skin  
Shoes, somewhat worn, new double soled Neat's Leather  
ditto, with broad rim'd Brass Buckles, by Trade a Weaver,  
was born in Gloucestershire, is supposed to have a forged  
Pass, in the Name of Patrick Grimes, by which Name it is  
likely he will call himself. Said Servant was seen about 30  
Miles on the Road to New-York, where he is gone with an  
intent to take shipping for England. All Masters of Vessels  
are therefore desired not to take or Harbour him. Whoever  
takes up and secures said Servant, so that his Master may have  
him again, shall have the above Reward, and reasonable  
Charges paid, by  
DAVID COOPER.  
N. B. If taken up in New-York, apply to White-Matlock,  
Watch-Maker, the Corner of Peck's-Ship 53 6  
ABSCONDED from her Husband and Son-in-Law, about 6  
Months ago, Sarah Miller, the Wife of Johannes Miller;  
whereas the Subscribers are apprehensive that he will run them  
in Debt; Therefore this is to forewarn all Persons from crediting  
her on either of their Accounts, as they will pay no Debts of her  
contracting from the Date hereof.  
Ulster County, Johannes Miller,  
Nov. 7. 1770. 53 6



## POET'S CORNER.

## SOLITUDE: A REFLECTION.

O lost to Virtue, left to manly Thought,  
Lost to the noble fallies of the Soul!  
Who think it solitude to be alone.

**H**ALL sacred Solitude! whose charms invade  
The meditative mind, to soar above  
The false fantastic glories of a world.  
Hail contemplation! whose inspiring power  
Exalts the soul (that fain would wander far)  
Beyond this sphere, to feast the words of God!  
Gives her an inlet to eternity,  
And points the path to her eternal home.  
Far from the public haunts of men I'll seek  
Some wild sequester'd solitary shade,  
Unknown to public Fame, and meditate  
The mighty mysteries of Omnipotence.  
And when the morning sun has kiss'd the sky,  
I'll watch the feather'd people of the grove,  
Flit from their happy homes, to welcome in  
The new-born day; see them ascend aloft  
The spacious element of air, there chanting  
In chorus, nature's universal hymns—  
The shepherd quits his lowly thatch'd abode,  
No cares of life intrude upon his thoughts,  
But forth he leads his scatter'd flocky fold,  
And re-sumes with joy his destin'd charge.  
The lowing herd from o'er the distant plains  
Slowly advancing to the village farm,  
More beautifies the variegated prospect;  
To smiling fields laborious husbandmen  
Repair with implements of industry.  
While all around them harmony subsists.  
When night in solemn file has approach'd,  
Nor ought is heard thro' Ether's silent space,  
Save "hissling" the soft melodious strains,  
Who pensive sit, and sing the gloom away;  
Then let me seek "some holy hermit's cell,"  
Within whose hallow'd reverend age-worn walls,  
Deep contemplation holds her sacred Court;  
Reclined from the world's discordant scenes,  
There may my soul hold converse with the dead  
While their mute precepts teach me to be wise.

## JUST IMPORTED.

**AND to be sold by GEURT SP. DE WINT,** at the house of Mr. Isaac Kip, in Bayard-Street. A parcel of best BROWN SUGAR, by the household only. 52 55

## WANTED,

As a CLERK and MANAGER,

**A Person who understands Book-keeping** by double Entry, at an Iron Work about Forty Five Miles from this City, he must be well recommended. **N. B.** Also a Person who understands making and setting Smith's Anvils, will meet with great Encouragement. Enquire of the Printer 51 54

## IRISH BUTTER, fresh and good,

**JUST received by the Rainbow,** Capt. Caldwell, from Colerain, for sale at WILLIAM NEILSON'S store; also Jersey and Highland butter, and a few pipes of choice Madeira wine, three years old, at £. 45 per pipe. All persons indebted to him, especially those whose accounts have been long standing, are desired to make payment as soon as possible. 52 55

## READER and YATES.

Have just imported in the Brigantine Fanny, Captain Eccleston from Liverpool, the following goods which they will sell cheap for cash, at their store in Wall-Street.

**B**AR LEAD **L**ONG and short pipes.  
Barrels. 3 4 7 8 and yard wide cheeks.  
Printed Cottons, &c. &c. 52 55  
Very best single refined loaf sugar. Flat and yellow hollow Earthen ware.

**ALL Persons indebted to, or having demands against the estate of Peter De Lancey, Esq. deceased, are desired to make settlement with the executors in the Borough town of West-Chester, without delay.**

Elizabeth De Lancey, Executrix.  
Stephen De Lancey }  
John De Lancey } Executors.  
James De Lancey, }  
West-Chester, October 29th, 1770. 52

**WHEREAS Sarah Goddington,** the subscriber's wife, has eloped from his bed and board, and has run him considerably in debt, therefore this is to forewarn all persons from crediting, entertaining or paying her any money on my account, as I will pay no debt of her contracting, from the date hereof. 52 55  
**WILLIAM GODDINGTON.**

New-York Office 30th. 1770

**A Most accurate and excellent map** of the colony of Virginia, taken from actual surveys, finely engraved and beautifully printed on 4 sheets of royal paper, price 30s. Virginia currency, each (equal to 5 dollars) may be had on application to the printer, here one of the maps may be seen. 49—

## JUST PUBLISHED, and to be sold,

(Price Nine Pence)

By the Printer at the Exchange, New-York,

A Pamphlet, entitled,

**REMARKS upon a late Paper of INSTRUCTIONS,** Calculated for the Meridian of **FOUR COUNTRIES in the PROVINCE of NEW-YORK.**

**NEW-YORK:** Printed by JOHN HOLT, at the Printing-Office near the Exchange, in Broad-Street, where all Sorts of Printing Work is done in the neatest Manner, with Care and Expedition. Advertisements of no more Length than Breadth are inserted for One Shilling for each Week after, and larger Advertisements in the same Proportion.

## THREE DOLLARS Reward.

**R**UN away from the subscriber, at Elizabeth-Town, a young likely negro fellow, called John, his complexion for a black, is of the lightest sort; being much upon the sawney. Had on, a jinsy woolsey striped jacket and breeches, and blue duffel great coat: Took with him a blue cloth coat with plain white metal buttons, and a pair of buckskin breeches. It is thought he may probably be lurking about Pompton, where he was bred, in the family of the late Mr. Brockhurst. Whoever takes up and secures the said negro, shall be entitled to the above reward, from

W. P. SMITH.

## WANTED,

**A Complete Cook, man or woman:** Such a person, who can bring an unexceptionable recommendation, may hear of great wages, by inquiring of the printer. It is desired that no person without the above requisites, will apply. 51 54

## JUST IMPORTED,

And to be sold by

**GREG, CUNNINGHAM & Co.**

**A Parcel of choice Irish butter,** at 10s. 4 per lb. and yard wide and 2 1/2 linens. They have also for sale, yard wide, and 2 cotton checks. 50 52

## THE imposition of a tax upon

goods imported from Great Britain to her Colonies, altho' a palpable violation of their most sacred rights, was not more injurious to them, than in itself impolitic, absurd and detrimental to Great Britain, herself. Yet, notwithstanding the absurdity of the measure, the contrivers of it had cunning enough to lay the tax upon articles so necessary to us, that it was with reason supposed we could not do without them and therefore should be compelled by our wants, to submit to the imposition.

The resolutions of the colonies to stop importation from Great Britain, till she retracted her unjust claims, was judiciously calculated to answer the end. But defective in making provision for a supply of the necessary articles by other means. If this supply cannot be obtained, for articles of absolute necessity, it is impossible that our agreement for non-importation should long subsist, or answer the end proposed. It is incumbent therefore, upon every one who is a friend to the design, and would preserve the rights and liberties of his country, to give all possible encouragement to the manufacturers among ourselves; of those necessary articles on which Great Britain has imposed duties. Among these articles none is more necessary and considerable than paper, nor more easily supplied, among our selves, if proper encouragement is given, encouragement that it is in every one's power to give, to the paper makers. Without rags it is impossible for them to supply us with paper. There are rags abundantly sufficient for the purpose, if people would only be at the pains to save them. The value to each person is such a trifle, they do not think it worth while, but they should not save them merely for the value to themselves, but from a principle of love to their country, if they were even to give them to the paper makers, they would find their account in the service they would do their country, in whose welfare their own is involved. The little that every one might contribute to this article, would raise a quantity sufficient to answer the end. And surely those who will not be at the pains of this little service, cannot be friends to their country, nor expect to be so esteemed.

Ready Money given for CLEAN RAGS, by JOHN KEATING, Who makes and sells Writing and Printing Paper, &c.

## To be SOLD, by

**MANUEL MYERS,**

In Stone-Street,

**NEW-YORK distill'd rum, West-**

India ditto, by the hoghead or barrel, cordials of the best quality, cider vinegar, white wine ditto; beef, pork, tallow, and a few boxes of green wax candles. 63—

**Ogden's, Laight, & Company,**  
**VESUVIUS AIR FURNACE,**

Newark, East New-Jersey,

**ARE made all kinds of hollow** ware, and other castings usually made at Air furnaces; such as forge hammers and anvils, pots, kettles, griddles, pye-pans of various sizes, potash kettles and sugar boilers, calcining plates, plain and ornamented chimney backs, jamb and hearth plates neatly fitting each other, Bath stoves for burning coal, iron stoves for work-shops and ships cabbins, Dutch and perpetual ovens, boiling plates, boxes for carriages of all kinds and sizes, half hundred and smaller weights. As their metal is of the best quality, and the construction of their furnace, manner of working and moulding the most improved; their ware is equal if not superior to any made in America or imported; particularly the metal for hammers and anvils for forges, is excellently well tempered, and found on repeated trials to be in general superior to English hammers, &c.

Any person wanting any of the above articles, may have them from either Edward Laight, at his store in New-York, in St. Georges Square, or of James Abel, near Coenties Market, or of Gabriel and Lewis Ogden, at Newark, or of Moses Ogden, at the furnace. Castings of any particular kind may be made by applying to any of the above persons. N. B. Bariron will be taken in payment for hammers and anvils, at market price.

## Muscovado SUGARS,

Of the best Quality, and

West-India R U M,

To be SOLD, by

**CORNELIUS P. LOW,**

In WALL-STREET.

## TO BE SOLD, BY

**PHILIP LIVINGSTON,**

At his Store, near the Ferry Stairs;

**IRISH linens, worsted plush,**

Turkey burdets, Manchester velvets, peeling satins, cotton gowns, Russia duck, white wash brushes and hand brushes; white cotton counterpane, loaf, lump and double refined sugars; 30d. nails, deck and sheathing nails, rice, New York rum, Jamaica spirits, cordials in casks and in cases, Geneva and brandy, sweet oil, capers and olives, marble chimney pieces, and square stoves; cordage, Madeira wine, looking glasses, netting twine, jallap root, grindstones, Jamaica sugar, and a few bundles choice dress decoctions. New-York, 28th June, 1770. 56—

*Homines ad Deos nulla re propius accedunt, quam Salutem hominibus dando.* CICERO.

## DOCTOR GRAHAM,

PHYSICIAN and SURGEON, from LONDON,

Takes this Method to acquaint the PUBLIC,

**THAT he may be consulted at**

his apartments, at Mrs. French's in Maiden-lane, in the city, in all the disorders incident to the human body; but particularly in the diseases of the Eyes and Ears. Patients who choose it, or whose disorders require it, may be attended at their own houses.

All that the Doctor chooses to say concerning his medical abilities, is, that after several years study at the justly celebrated University of Edinburgh, he has travelled and attended upon the Hospitals and Infirmeries in London, Edinburgh, Dublin, &c. as well as the lectures of the most eminent professors in several parts of Europe. He has resided in Maryland, about twelve months, and in that time he hath happily relieved great numbers to their fight and hearing, who had been deemed incurable by other Practitioners.

The anatomy of the human body in general, has always been his favourite study; but the structure and diseases of those important organs, to which nature has assigned the most useful offices of life, the eyes and ears, have for several years particularly engaged his attention: from thence he endeavoured to deduce upon rational principles, methods of cure now confirmed and improved by the nicest observations, in the course of a very extensive practice.

Female Complaints in general, especially those disorders to which that delicate sex are, at a certain period of life liable, he has been very successful in removing.

Cancers, old Sores, and obstinate scorbutic Ulcers, are likewise cured with certainty, and, for the most part, without any painful operation.

Notwithstanding this city is at present supplied with Practitioners in physic and surgery, eminent in their profession, worthy and capable of the weighty, important charge with which they are entrusted; yet, as it hath been a constant rule with the Doctor never to demand any money from those whose diseases he may judge incurable, but on the contrary, to administer, gratis, such directions as may alleviate the maladies they have the misfortune to labour under: And in consideration of the great success which has attended his practice, his tenderness and moderation, to even the poorest individual, he hopes he stands recommended to some share of the favour of the candid and respectable inhabitants of these parts of British America, who can readily distinguish true merit from pretended knowledge. 45—

\* \* \* Letters and messages from the country will be attended to.

## LATELY imported, and to be sold

exceeding cheap for cash only by JOHN KEATING, at his Store between the Fly-Market and Burling's Slip; a parcel of low priced yd. wide Irish linens, with a variety of other goods among which are,

<b>BROAD-Cloths</b> of different colours,	Table cloths of different sizes.
Shallons, durants & tamies.	Clothing diaper,
Hair and worsted plushes of different colours.	Red bunts of different sizes,
Fustians, silk twist and mohair.	Cottons, cotton chintzes and calicoes,
Best twist and metal buttons.	Perfians, taffeties and lute-firings, modes, pelongs & satins of all colours.
Broad and narrow binding.	Fans or sabbath-day coolers.
Knee garters, silk laces.	All sorts of ladies cloaks and Hatts.
A great variety of the most fashionable ribbons.	Leather and worsted mitts.
Black laces, gymps and bugles.	Men's, women's, boys, and girls worsted stockings.
Thread and blond lace.	Breeches patterns of all colours.
Gauses and gause handkerchiefs.	Hose's and Bristol shoes.
Cambricks and lawns.	Men's stout shoes.
Ghenting and long lawns.	Best New-York made beaver Hatts.
Red and check linen handkerchiefs.	Best raisins in casks,
Check linen, dowlas and diaper.	Good snuff. Lampblack.
	Log wood and red wood.

And several other articles, too tedious to mention, with a neat assortment of millinery in the greatest taste.

Likewise at said KEATING's may be had pasteboard, Wrapping paper, press paper, cartridge do. sheathing &c. printing do. and writing do. all of this country manufacture. Good encouragement to journeymen paper makers, and ready money for clean linen rags.

Mr. HOLT,

FROM the Tenor of

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paper, in October 1769



Mr. HOLT,  
FROM the Tenor of most of your late Publica-  
tions, many People suspected you was disposed to  
print on one Side of the Question only; but as you  
say that you "make it a Point to give every one  
free and equal Liberty to declare their Sentiments,"  
you will undoubtedly do Justice to those who have  
long considered the professing Non-importing Bosto-  
nians, as a Set of the most designing, hypocritical,  
perfidious Beings that ever existed in any Country;  
by reprinting from an English Paper sent you here-  
with, entitled, the *Gazetteer and New Daily Adver-*  
*tiser*, dated August 4th, 1770, the Piece signed,  
Veritas, being a full Refutation of the ill-timed ex-  
traordinary Publication in your last Paper, signed  
Neo-Cæsariensis: so far as it relates to the base  
Conduct of his eastern Brethren.

THE writers in defence of the Bostonians do  
not subject themselves to the reproach that  
Monfieur Voltaire gave a gentleman of his  
acquaintance, "That he who refused to tell a  
falshood for another was unworthy of the name of  
friend." O'ercaut with tenfold brags, they, upon  
all occasions, give evident proofs of their possessing  
this most necessary requisite of friendship; and, in  
this respect, they are, indeed, true and faithful  
friends.

After the detection and discomfiture of many of  
these writers, Juba enters the lists foaming. Un-  
der the name of Juba, a supporter of sedition,  
formerly defeated and exposed, has again returned  
to the field of political contest; but, like his long  
eared prototype the Fable, he is known at once  
by his braying. To the judicious the intemperate  
language of this champion must convey a very bad  
opinion of his cause.

Whatever gratitude the Boston Faction, or their  
agents, or the four worthies, M—n, P—ps,  
D—e, and B—t, may shew towards him  
for bringing their offences into fuller day, I know  
not; but I am bound to thank him for the oppor-  
tunity his folly or officiousness has afforded me of  
more minutely displaying the practices of these  
good gentlemen.

Juba screams out in the language of Bedlam,  
that all I have asserted is "calumny, falshood, no-  
torious falshoods; and abusive, malicious and ma-  
lignant babblings." I shall leave him in possession  
of his coarse reproaches, and proceed to state and  
refute his arguments. He avers, that "a mer-  
chant who trades considerably to Boston, and who  
has the most confidential dealings with M—n,  
P—ps, D—e and B—t, declares that not  
one of them has ever ordered any goods to be sent  
them which are forbidden in the general agreement;  
that, therefore, it is a most notorious falshood,  
that those gentlemen had broke their faith and ho-  
nour; that it appears a fact that those four, out of  
eleven named, have so strictly adhered to this agree-  
ment, we may venture to suppose they may be all  
basely belied; especially when it appears by the  
Boston papers, that they all declare, in the face of  
the public, their unfulfilled innocence in this matter.

I shall dissect the transactions of these gentlemen,  
of unfulfilled innocence separately, and shall begin  
with J—n M—n, who is a selectman, and  
a holy Deacon. This meek son of independency,  
tho' outwardly a warm supporter of the non-impor-  
tation agreement, imported in August 1769, in the  
Naflau, Capt. Smith, ten half barrels of gunpow-  
der. I am well aware, that Juba and his confi-  
dential merchant may urge, that gunpowder was  
an article allowed to be imported. I own it was  
allowed by a vote passed at Boston the 27th of July  
1769; but, unfortunately, this unfulfilled deacon's  
gunpowder was shipped at London before the 21st  
of June 1769. A plain proof this of the good  
deacon's unbroken faith and honour. This disin-  
terested leader of the people also reaped the fruits  
of the high price goods rose to at Boston; for, by  
a letter from that town dated the 31st of December  
last, he sold nails at nine shillings the thousand,  
which before the agreement, he used to sell at  
five shillings. An extract from this letter was read  
in the House of Commons on the 5th of March  
last, when American affairs were under considera-  
tion. In this avaricious, griping manner did this  
godly, unfulfilled selectman prey upon the poor  
starving tradesmen, whose rights and privileges he  
pretended strenuously to defend.

The unfulfilled Deacon P—ps comes next under  
review. This patriot imported in the Pratt, Capt.  
F—n, two casks of turnery, an article con-  
trary to the solemn agreement. Here again Juba's  
informers, the considerable trader to Boston, may  
say, that the casks contained wool-cards, an allowed  
article. If he chooses to make such a declaration,  
some disagreeable inquiries may be made in a legal  
manner, concerning his confidential dealings with  
the good Deacon; and he may also be asked pub-  
licly, who enjoyed the benefit of the duty saved by  
the false entry? The unfulfilled Deacon, having  
provided himself with a large stock, previous to  
the agreement, was questioned in a Boston news  
paper, in October 1769, when goods rose to an ex-

orbitant price, if he would sell small portions, at  
the prime cost and charges, out of his great abun-  
dance, to the poor traders who had not been so  
provident as himself; but this Deacon of the Phari-  
sees, who had nothing of the good Samaritan in his  
composition, remained, like the rich Dives, deaf to  
entreaty; although he is the main pillar of the Fac-  
tion, and presides in the chair at Faneuil-Hall,  
where he gulls the gaping and hungry tradesmen  
and shop-keepers with the delusive words, patriot-  
ism, religion and liberty.

The third worthy, W—m D—e, must  
now be the subject of consideration. This moral,  
immaculate committee-man, imported, under ano-  
ther name, even in the two first months of the solemn  
agreement, in the Abigail, Capt. Rolland, and the  
John, Capt. Gray, twelve chests of tea and a tierce  
of glass. This unfulfilled Bostonian could not have  
been detected in these importations, if the goods  
had not been liable to a duty; for the patriots are  
exceedingly dexterous in bringing their goods under  
borrowed names, or consigned to order. This man  
of Boston, of rigid virtue and honour, also im-  
ported 35 casks of snuff, and two bales, in Octo-  
ber and December 1769; what was contained in  
the bales could not be discovered, as the casket was  
missing. I beg the confidential merchant, when  
he writes to this unfulfilled correspondent, to present  
my best respects to William the Horner, one of Mr.  
D—e's best friends.

I come now to the innocent Deacon B—t, the  
last, though not the least distinguished, of the four.  
He is a Member of the standing Committee to in-  
spect all the goods imported, and an overseer of the  
poor. This pious gentleman was under no tempta-  
tion to break through the solemn agreement; for,  
beside a very large stock of goods on hand, he had  
imported in the year 1768, before the agreement  
was signed, no less than 86 trunks, bales and cases,  
filled with such goods as are saleable at Boston.  
And the same year after the agreement was signed,  
he imported, in the short space of 11 weeks,  
76 trunks, bales, &c. &c. This was a very  
prudent preparation for the scarcity which was ex-  
pected in 1769; and no doubt, this unfulfilled gen-  
tleman has reaped the fruits of his ingenuity; while  
many others, not so provident, and the young  
merchants especially, have been almost reduced to  
beggary.

In October 1769, a report was circulated at Bos-  
ton, that this prudent pillar of the independent  
church, had supplied himself largely with goods  
just before the agreement commenced; to obviate  
the bad effects of which, he and his sons published  
an advertisement, declaring, that "they had suf-  
fered much by the generous sacrifice of the mercan-  
tile interest to the public freedom and happiness;  
that the rumour of their having first stocked them-  
selves with a great quantity of goods, and then  
pressed the non-importation agreement, was as  
groundless as it was injurious; for, in June 1768,  
two months before the agreement was signed, they  
had counter ordered all the goods ordered for their  
fall supply." This publication occasioned the  
manifests and cockets of the goods imported in 1768  
to be inspected; and it was found, as mentioned  
above, that the prudent Deacon had imported,  
from the 4th of February to the 25th of May, just  
86 packages; and that, although he had publicly  
declared he had countermanded the goods for his  
fall supply in June, yet he had received from the  
14th September, to the 29th November, an addi-  
tional supply of goods, contained in 76 packages. This  
unfulfilled gentleman is also an importer of turnery,  
an article, contrary to the solemn agreement; but  
when any of the Faction are detected importing it,  
they say, it is wool-cards. If it is really wool-  
cards, the reason of entering it out turnery, must  
be to cheat the revenue of the duty that ought to  
be paid on exportation. I should be glad that Juba  
would ask his friend, the merchant, who trades so  
considerably to Boston, if this ingenious practice  
makes any part of his "most confidential dealings"  
with the unfulfilled Deacon B—t.

Whoever this confidential merchant may be, I  
beseech him, when he writes to the innocent Dea-  
con B—t, to inquire if he knows an overseer of  
the poor, and a professor of godliness and charity,  
who some time ago at Boston, when a sum of mo-  
ney was collected for several families reduced to ex-  
treme want by fire, petitioned earnestly, and ex-  
erted his utmost influence with the trustees, who  
had the disposal of the money, to procure part of it  
for one of the sufferers; and, after succeeding in  
his application, if he did not attach the money in  
the hands of the person appointed to pay it, because  
the unhappy sufferer was his debtor. Let this con-  
fidential merchant then ask of the unfulfilled B—t,  
if, after the commission of such perfidious barbarity,  
this inhuman overseer of the distressed can look up  
for mercy and forgiveness, either in this world or  
the next, to the Father of Mercy?

What must the candid reader, after all this,  
think of the confidential merchant and his associate  
Juba, who have declared, that "M—n,

P—ps, D—e and B—t, never ordered  
any goods contrary to the Boston agreement?"  
What must he think of the "faith and honour of  
the Bostonians, who all declare their unfulfilled in-  
nocence in the matter of importation?" With re-  
gard to the importations of the Bostonians this year,  
I shall state them with due precision. Between the  
first of January and the 12th of June 1770, 28 ves-  
sels, from different parts of Britain, have entered  
at Boston. From these vessels upwards of 3500  
packages, containing goods contrary to the solemn  
agreement, were landed in that holy town; and  
the number of packages sent back does not amount  
to four hundred. Yet Juba, with true Boston ef-  
frontery asserts, "That two ships, which carried  
such goods as were contrary to agreement, are now  
returned with them all; nor did they leave a sin-  
gle package of inadmissible goods behind them."

These accounts of the goods exported to, and im-  
ported from Boston, are drawn from incontestible  
authority, from the manifests and cockets of the  
cargoes delivered in at the Custom-house, and  
sworn to by the masters of the several vessels. An  
exact account of the goods also imported during the  
first seven months of the solemn agreement, has al-  
ready been printed in this paper; yet Barneveldt  
has the assurance to say, in his letter of this day,  
that all that I have asserted is only "general un-  
distinguished aspersions." Though I have already  
been more particular than he and his worthy con-  
federates would wish, yet, to indulge him to the  
utmost, if you, Mr. Printer, will give the list a  
place in your impartial paper, I will send you an  
account of every package imported into Boston for  
these last eighteen months, with the names of the  
importers.

Barneveldt, also, under the signature Z. whimp-  
ers for mercy in very abusive terms. To sue for  
pardon in the language of Billingsgate, proves the  
ignorance and profligacy of the petitioner; and to  
withhold chastisement would be to shew ill judged  
and unmerited compassion. Reflection on his past  
life, and the late shameful adventure of the nose,  
ought to have taught him discretion; for feeling is  
pretty good conviction. Unhappy man! his cut-  
throat affair is not forgot: Detection treads close  
at his heels.

As for the unfulfilled innocence, which the Fac-  
tion at Boston pretend to, and which their advo-  
cates here re-echo for them, it only proves, that  
the impudence of the sinners at Boston is equal to  
that of the hardened criminals at the Old Bailey,  
who, after their crimes are fully proved against  
them, still persist in denying their guilt.

Well do I know, that Juba has already been  
silenced under another signature than that which  
he now uses. The Bostonian agents are expert at  
changing their names. I am not at a loss to trace  
them; and shall, when leisure will admit, com-  
pare their actions with those of their friends. The  
lives of the discarded contractor, of the puppy of  
the Presbyterian agent, of the Virginia incendiary,  
and of John the Cut-throat, &c. &c. &c. are simi-  
lar, in many respects, to those of the Boston  
saints. I shall execute literary justice on them all by  
gibbeting them before the public; and their Pha-  
risaical constituents may, if they please, dub them  
martyrs by way of consolation, and hang them up  
in effigy in Faneuil-Hall.

In the mean time I must express my great obliga-  
tions to Juba, for giving me occasion to lay open  
the conduct of the hypocritical quartumvirate. If  
he inclines to see any more of the holy men of Boston  
anatomized, he need only publish some more scur-  
rility in their defence. But, at the same time, out  
of charity I desire him to recollect, that his own  
safety, and that of his confederates here, depends  
upon his and their behaviour. The rod of conviction  
and punishment now hangs over them all; let  
them beware how they provoke it to fall upon them;  
when it does, it will fall with vengeance indeed!

July 30 VERITAS.  
To the FREEHOLDERS of the Colony of  
NEW-YORK.

My dear Countrymen,  
IN a day when the Parliament of Great Britain,  
in conjunction with the King's Ministers, are  
endeavouring to establish an unconstitutional au-  
thority over the British colonies in America, which  
being effected, will reduce us to a state no way pre-  
ferable to that of a country the inhabitants of  
which, hold their lives and fortunes merely at the  
mercy of their Prince; it concerns us to keep a  
constant watchful eye to every act of that body re-  
specting the colonies, lest under pretence of a bene-  
fit granted to a colony, a dangerous precedent may  
be established, the bad effects of which will be felt  
by distant generations. Such, I take it, will be  
the operation of an act passed in the last session of  
Parliament, "to enable the governor, council, and  
assembly of his Majesty's colony of New-  
York, to pass an act of assembly, for creating and  
issuing upon loan, paper bills of credit to a certain  
amount; and to make the same a legal tender into  
the loan offices and treasury of the said colony."



In order to shew the dangerous tendency of this act, it may be proper a little to consider the nature of paper bills of credit; the power which the assembly of this colony had, previous to the passing this act, to create and issue, such bills; and what new power they now enjoy by virtue of this act: and if we find that our assembly had as much power to create and issue, call in and destroy paper bills of credit, before the passing this act, as they have since, we must conclude that the authors of this act did not know what they were about, or had some sinister design, which does not appear upon the face of it.

Paper bills of credit, are certain notes of hand, issued from the treasury, which the government engage to pay off, or redeem in a limited time. Formerly each colony declared their bills a legal tender in payments of money, within their own limits: which was attended with many inconveniences; for, in some the bills depreciated to such a degree, that many creditors lost three fourths of their dues; and tho' in others they retained their original value; yet it was said to be unjust, to oblige a man to take paper in payment of money in one colony, which could be of no benefit to him at the distance of one or two hundred miles: Wherefore, the Parliament taking the matter into consideration, passed an act in the 4th year of his present Majesty's reign, "to prevent bills of credit hereafter to be issued in any of his Majesty's colonies or plantations in America, from being declared a legal tender in payments of money, &c. It is evident from the title of this act, that the Parliament had no design to prohibit the use of paper bills of credit, but only to prevent their being declared a legal tender in payments of money, so that if our assembly ever had a right to issue out of the treasury, paper bills of credit, they still retain that right, notwithstanding some pretended doubts of the Ministry. But some, perhaps, may say, that it was doubted whether they had a right to declare them a legal tender in payments of money into the Loan offices and Treasury, which will appear to be without foundation, if the nature of the bills be considered; they are issued from the treasury upon the faith of the colony, and unless the colony is obliged to receive them in payments at the treasury, certainly no private person will choose to receive them; thus they will be rendered of no value: for my part I can form no idea of paper bills of credit, but which from the reason and nature of things, must of necessity be a legal tender at the treasury. The practice of the colony of Connecticut is upon this principle, when paper bills of credit are issued out, the treasurer and collectors are obliged to receive them in payments to the government, and I never heard it doubted but they had a good right so to do. It is evident from the words hereafter to be issued, in the title of the act, that the Parliament do not disapprove of issuing paper bills of credit; it is also evident, that when they are issued, they must in a limited time be returned to the treasury from whence they came, in order to be cancelled, which in fact makes them a legal tender to the treasurer;—If then this act allows of the issuing paper bills of credit; if such bills when issued, are from their nature a legal tender at the treasury from whence they were issued; if the practice of a neighbouring colony upon this principle, has passed uncensured; it follows that the assembly of this colony, previous to the passing the late Loan Office Act, had a full and perfect right to issue paper bills of credit, and to order their treasurer, loan officers, and collectors, to receive in the payments of taxes, in lieu of good and lawful money: And that the act of Parliament "to enable the governor, council, and assembly of his Majesty's colony of New-York, to pass an act of assembly, for creating and issuing upon loan, paper bills of credit, to a certain amount; and to make the same a legal tender into the loan offices and treasury of the said colony," furnishes them with no right or power which they did not fully enjoy before.

It is too notorious to be disputed, that a regular plan has been pursued by almost every Ministry, for a great number of years past, to destroy the use of the colony assemblies, by making them intirely dependent on the crown, and rendering the royal instructions of equal authority with the law. And so intent are they on establishing these favourite points, that they miss no opportunity that offers for encroaching on the privileges of the assemblies, and advancing the prerogatives of the crown: witness the Stamp act, the Duty acts, giving and granting our money, not only without, but against our consent, unjust restrictions on our trade, admiralty courts, attempted to deprive us of the benefit of a trial by jurors &c. &c. and at last this act to enable our assembly to oblige their treasurer and loan officers to take their bills of credit, as if they had not a supreme power over their own officers.

It is in this view of the case that the act is intended to establish a dangerous precedent. The Ministry doubtless have a great inclination for the

command of our treasury, and should the assembly, in the present distressing situation of the colony, for want of money, issue out paper bills by virtue of this act, they will have the plausible pretext of a Precedent to sanctify their future attempts upon it. This being the evident design of the act; need I urge you, my countrymen, to give over all thoughts of paper money, since it must be had upon such ignominious terms? I am persuaded I need not: I can venture to answer for you, that you had rather suffer a little longer under the cruel gripings of greedy usurers, than give up the command of your treasury into the hands of a set of men, who if they continue in their present principles, will squander it away upon those that have it in their power to entail poverty and slavery on you and your posterity. Remember, the love of money is the root of all evil.

A FREEHOLDER.

Long-Island, October 26, 1770.

MR. FRINTER.

THE world has lately been told, in more than one public paper, that "on Friday, the day after the Governor's arrival, a number of gentlemen had a genteel dinner at HAMPTDEN-HALL," drank toasts, &c. Now, Sir, I beg leave, thro' your impartiality, to make a few short observations, and to propose a question or two, to the Fraternity at Hampton-Hall, in consequence of such material information.

In the first place then, I own it was something extraordinary, that a number of GENTLEMEN, should, on any occasion, convene at the place above mentioned: But, that they should dine there, and that the dinner should be on a Friday, (of all days in the week;) and that the same Friday should be the next day after Thursday, — are circumstances, when collectively considered, most amazingly astonishing! — And then there was a *banquet* erected in the Commons; and a great many people (to say nothing of boys and negroes) were gathered about it: And then there was a Ball at Bolton's, (why was it not on the Commons, near the banquet?) and that ball was given by — the gentlemen of the town and army. But, were the Hampton-Hallites concerned in it? The account is evidently calculated to make us think that they were the very persons who promoted it: and yet many people believe nothing left.

But pray, Gentlemen, (for such undoubtedly ye all are — "all honourable men.") amongst all the fine toasts you drank, why did you omit your old friend Mr. Wilkes? I believe it is the first time since the Hall was opened, that you overlooked him. 'Tis strange that you should not remember that first-born son; nay, the very arch-bishop of liberty, when you did so much honour to the "protesting Lords and dissenting Commons," (from whence, by the bye, it seems that you acknowledge there is a difference between protestants and dissenters;) and when (very consistently, no doubt) you were drinking "a total abolition of all party-spirit." — Why, gentlemen, I ask again, did you, at this particular time, omit your good old friend Mr. Wilkes? was it because of his having so strenuously abused the natives of one half of the island of Great Britain, without reason and discrimination — for this we have heard it was, that you were so universally attached to him, notwithstanding many of your own connections. — Was it not out of complaisance to the Earl of Dunmore, who is one of those worthy men, whose country, whose characters, whose very persons, Mr. Wilkes hath so often and so malevolently derided, detamed, traduced and ridiculed? — We thought (for you have often told us so) that your party-spirits were above the little arts of time-serving sycophants, and that you would speak your minds, tho' a British Peer were standing at the door. — Or did you not, in short, toast Mr. Wilkes, because it is generally thought that he is become a much better man, as well as a much better citizen, since his enlargement; and therefore is no longer fit company for the Hampton-Hallites?

By answering these questions, you will very much oblige the public, as well as, gentlemen, your  
Very humble servant.

Just opened Store, and to be sold,  
By WILLIAM WIKOFF,

On Cruger's wharf, formerly occupied by Hafenclover, & Co.  
**MADERA** wine, rum, sugar,  
molasses, tea, coffee, allspice, pepper, ginger, nutmegs, indigo, chocolate, &c. He also has flour, middlings, cornell, rye meal, &c. All those who shall be pleased to favour him with their custom, may depend upon being served on the best terms.  
New-York, Oct. 24, 1770. 51—

TO BE SOLD,  
By HERMAN GOUVERNEUR,

On Hunter's Quay;  
**CHOICE** hyson and fushong  
teas; striped mullins, Harlem stripes; a quantity of fine sizable cordage, cables and haufers, also a few casks of 30d. nails, cheap for cash.  
50 53

Just arrived from EUROPE,  
The celebrated HYMEN SAUNDERS.  
WHO begs leave to acquaint the Ladies and Gentlemen of New-York, that he intends exhibiting several new and astonishing performances in the dexterity of hand, different from what has been hitherto attempted, and such as was never seen in this province. Which will be on Saturday next the 30th of this instant, at the house of Mr. Hyet, on Hunter's Quay. Where he will endeavour to merit the continuance and approbation of the company.

His dexterity of hand, or grand deception, will consist of variety of entertaining, as well as surprising tricks; and for the better accommodating the company, his performance will be divided into acts, between each act will be a concert of music; the room illuminated and well aired.

Admittance half a Dollar.  
Mr. Saunders's stay in this city will be but a few weeks. — Whoever desires a private exhibition, by giving a day's notice to Mr. Saunders, at his lodgings at Mr. Ifreal's, opposite the honourable John Watt's, will be waited on, — except when he performs in public.  
51 54

A Person who writes a good hand, understands book-keeping, is qualified to take charge of a Tavern cellar, and can bring a good recommendation, may receive very good wages, for such Gentlemen arms, of  
RICHARD BOLTON,  
Who also wants one or two good waiters.  
51 54

To be sold for no Fault, but want of Employ.

A Likely negro wench, about 24 years of age, she is a good cook and understands all kinds of house work: For further particulars inquire of the printer.  
51 54

TO BE SOLD,

At SIMPSON's, in Stone-Street,

A Parcel of choice COCOA, just imported; also West-India rum, cotton, muscovado sugars, indigo; old mountain, tent, and Frontinac wines; castile soap, raisins, sweet oil, black and white wampum, with Indian pipes and trinkets.  
50 53

The GUITTAR,

TAUGHT BY

W. C. HULETT,

DANCING-MASTER,

WHO has open'd his public

DANCING-SCHOOL, at his House in Broad-Street, near the Corner of Beaver-Street, at three o'clock in the Afternoon; and an Evening-School, for such Gentlemen and Ladies who cannot attend in the Day Time. — He flatters himself that the Performance of several of his Scholars, has convinced the judicious and impartial, of his Ability as a Master.

He teaches the Minuet and Country Dances, by the Whole, by the Month, or Quarter, — and likewise the Violin, German Flute, and the Use of the small Sword.  
48—

ON Thursday Night the 11th Instant, there was left at the House of Henry Burdett, by the Station-Island Ferryman, a large bay HORSE. The proper Owner is desired to call for the Horse, prove his Property and pay the Charges.

N. B. The Horse answers to the Description of Mr. David Deffler's Advertisement in the Pennsylvania Journal.  
50 53

Perth-Amboy, New-Jersey, Sept. 6, 1770.

DESERTED from the 29th Regi-

ment of foot, William Simpson, Fifer, aged 29 years, 5 feet 8 inches high, born in the regiment, straight and well made, fair complexion, thin face, long visage, large nose, large limbs, short brown hair, blue eyes, speaks short, and pretty much on the Irish accent; a large hole or hollow on the top part of his skull, occasioned by a fracture received at Castle Island; no hair growing on it; plays well on the flute and fife, and plays a little on the violin and French horn. Had on when he went away, a short yellow coat, fac'd red, red fall-down collar, red wings and lining, the coat lac'd with drummers' lace, white linen waistcoat, and breeches, a black cap, bound with white tape, the number of the regiment in the front, and a scarlet worsted feather round the upper part of the front. — Whoever apprehends and secures the above deserter, so that he may be delivered over to the aforesaid regiment at Perth-Amboy, or the commanding officer of the 26th regiment at New-York, shall receive TEN DOLLARS reward, on application to either commanding officers.

N. B. If the above deserter chooses to return in his colours. Col. Carr assures him of a pardon, if he returns, or gives himself up before the beginning of December next.

Philadelphia, October 8th, 1770.

FIVE POUNDS REWARD.

RUN away Yesterday Morning, from the Subscriber's Mill, on Pennypack, an Irish Servant Lad, named HUGH BAKER, a forward, hearty, active Fellow, about 19 Years of Age, 5 Feet 8 Inches high, has a tolerable good Countenance, rather pale in the Face, and when spoke to is apt to move his Head to and fro, as well as to keep his Body and Feet in Motion, walks clumsily; he can write and cast up Invoices and Accounts, wears remarkably long brown Hair, frequently tied behind, but may perhaps cut it off, to prevent being apprehended; Had on, and took with him, a half worn Beaver Hat, two white Shirts, one new the other somewhat worn; two Pair Trowsers, one of Bed-ticks the other of Striped Cotton; two Jackets, one Linsey, without Sleeves, the other a new lapelled Serge, lined with white, and has Sleeves; a Pair of good Buckskin Breeches, half-worn milled Stockings, and a Pair of half-worn Shoes, with Brays or yellow Metal Buckles. It is supposed he will get on board some outward bound Vessel. This Fellow ran away in May last, was taken up at Charlestown, in Maryland, brought up to New-Castle and there confined in Gaol for some Days. Whoever secures the said Servant in any of his Majesty's Goals, so that the Subscribers may have him again, shall be entitled to the above Reward, besides reasonable Charges, from ROBERT LEWIS, jun. or ROBERT and ELLIS LEWIS.

N. B. All Masters of Vessels are desired not to carry him off. If taken up in New-York, apply to Thomas Franklin, jun. Merchant.  
50 53

TO BE SOLD BY

ADAM GILCHRIST,  
IN DOCK-STREET.

AN assortment of the newest fa-

shion'd superfine broad cloths, blue, scarlet, yellow, white, brown, and divers other colours; broad and narrow gold and silver shoulder knots, eppelytes, shalloons, &c. &c. 37—

LEFT to be publish'd, by Subscription, A Pamphlet, entitled, A True and Faithful Narrative of the Love Intrigues of the Author, William Clark, Soldier in his Majesty's 29th Regiment of Foot, — in which is given, a faithful Account of his Courtship, Marriage and Bedding with Mary Nowel, Daughter of Joseph Nowel, Boat-builder, at North End Boston; with a Description how much he suffered on said Account. — The Piece will make about 60 Pages in Octavo, in which the Reader will find Satisfaction.

Subscriptions may be given in at the Printing-Office at the Exchange, each Subscriber paying 1/6 for which they will be entitled to a Book, — or the Money will be return'd if the Subscriptions should be insufficient to defray the Expence.